The Millheim Journal.

VOL. LVI. MILLHEIM, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882. NO 41.

A. HARTER,

AUCTIONEER,

MILLHEIM, PA.

J. C. SPRINGER,

Fashionable Barber.

Next Door to JOURNAL Store,

MILLHEIM, PA.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, - - - PA.

C. G. McMILLEN,

PROPRIETOR.

Good Sample Room on First Floor.

☞Free Buss to and from all Trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 41

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City.)
Corner MAIN and JAY Streets,
Lock Haven, Pa.

S. WOODS CALWELL, Proprietor.

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor.

DR. D. H. MINGLE,
Physician and Surgeon,
MAIN Street, MILLHEIM, Pa.

DR. JOHN F. HARTER,

PRACTICAL DENTIST,

Office in 2d story of Tomlinson's Grocery Store,

On MAIN Street, MILLHEIM, Pa.

B. F. KISTER,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MAKER
Shop next door to Foote's Store, Main St.,
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters made to order, and satisfactory work guaranteed. Repairing done promptly and cheaply, and in a neat style.

S. R. PEALE. H. A. McKEE.
PEALE & McKEE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower.
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN B. LINN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street.

CLEMENT DALE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Northwest corner of Diamond.

ADAM HOY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Orphans Court business a Specialty.

WM. C. HEINLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts of Centre County. Special attention to Collections. Consultations in German or English.

J. A. Beaver. J. W. Gephart.
BEAVER & GEPHART,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny Street, North of High.

YOCUM & HARSHBERGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

D. S. KELLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Consultations in English or German. Office in Lyon's Building, Allegheny Street.

D. H. HASTINGS. W. F. REEDER.
HASTINGS & REEDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on Allegheny street, two doors east of the office occupied by the late firm of Yocum & Hastings. 40-17

BE HELPFUL.

Your hands may be small, but every day
They can do something that's good as play;
They can help mother, and she'll be glad
For all that's done by her lass or lad.

If all the children would think to-day
Of helping mother, as all of them may,
They'd bring in water and wood, and do
A dozen things she would like them to.

For, though hands are small and though years are few
There's always something that they can do
To help the mothers and make them glad,
Remember that, little lass and lad.

So help your mothers about their work;
Don't wait for asking—don't try to shirk,
Do just the best that you can, and she
Will say: "What a help are my dears to me"

MISS HARCOURT'S LOVER.

"It looks as if it were going to snow for weeks, Miss Elizabeth," said old Gregory, as he touched his hat and hobbled down the icy pathway as fast as rheumatism and old age would permit him.

Miss Elizabeth looked down into the sweet old English garden, with the tangled mass of shrubbery covered with snow, and a mist came over her eyes.

A week! The slim white fingers closed tightly over the yellow envelope clasped in her hand, and as she turned away from the door a tear plashed down upon it.

In just one week the mortgage would be foreclosed, the letter said, and unless the amount could be raised in the meanwhile, the dear old house where she was born must pass into the hands of strangers.

The investments that her nephew made for her all proved failures, and when, five years ago, he had come bustling up from London and told her that this mortgage would save her fortune, she signed her name to the paper, and for a while all seemed well.

How foolish she had been! Why had she not asked more about it? Ralph Morgan had paid the interest for her as it came due, until two years ago, when she received word from him, and he had decided to go to Australia.

That was all. Miss Elizabeth had seen very little of him. He was the only child of her sister. When the father died, the property was divided between the sisters. Margaret took her share in money, and went, with her husband and child to live in London, where she died soon after.

Elizabeth had never left the old homestead, and with proper management, there would never have been any need to do so; but now—she had made another mistake.

The old clock was ticking loudly in the great wide hall as she slowly went up the stairs to the pleasant room where she had spent her life-time.

"I am always making mistakes," she moaned, drearily, as she threw herself on the little white bed. "Sixteen years ago to-day I made one, and now I have made another."

There were no tears now in the dark gray eyes, only a tired look that strangers would wonder at; for if ever a woman was envied in that village Elizabeth Harcourt was.

"She has everything one could wish for," the poor folks said; "but she is too good with it all."

How could they know of the business worries, and the pinching economy, and the aching heart that the sweet, calm face never showed?

Elizabeth Harcourt was a proud woman, and in years gone by, had been a hasty one; and now in the quiet of her room, her thoughts went back to long ago when, in her hot temper, she told Jack Rainsford she never wished to see his face again. How could he know that in the morning she would have given worlds to unsay the words?

It had started like most quarrels, with such a little thing! But he had taken her at her word, and one week from the night she gave him back his ring he sailed for India, and she had never seen him since.

She did not think he would stay away, but, in the meanwhile, no one should ever know she cared at all; so she laughed and talked more blithely than ever, and grew prettier every day, until every one said she never had cared for him; and away off in hot Calcutta, Jack Rainsford heard it and his heart grew hard and bitter.

A year went by and he did not come back; then she promised to marry Philip Dinsmore. After that she was gayer than ever, until, when the wedding-day was fixed, and the villagers talking of the grand match, she broke it off with him. Nobody ever knew why, except Philip Dinsmore. If he had been less grand and noble than he was she might have married him; but looking into those pure eyes of his, she could not take a lie on her lips. So she told him with bitter tears how the face of her absent lover came between her and any one else.

Brave Philip Dinsmore! As he listened, whiter and whiter grew his face; but when she had finished, he stooped and kissed the sweet red lips for the last time. In all the world he knew he would never love another woman as he loved Beth Harcourt, and it was a grander love than she had before.

"I am going to India on business next month, Beth," he wrote to her afterward, "and if I can, I will find Jack Rainsford." So he sailed away—and the ship was lost, and Philip Dinsmore never reached Jack Rainsford.

After that Elizabeth Harcourt was never the same; and as the years rolled on, she was left alone with faithful servants in the old stone house. Somebody said that Mr. Rainsford married the daughter of a rich merchant, but he never came back. Something had gone from her life with each year, and now, at forty, the very last thing had come, and the old home was to go.

No wonder, on that winter morning Elizabeth Harcourt was in despair! She had so much to bear! From that night that Jack Rainsford left her in anger she had never really been happy again. That hot temper her mother had warned her against—ah! it had been cooled since then. No one who saw her bending quietly over the sick bed in the poorest cottage, would guess that calm face there had ever seen anything but peace.

Now she lay with wide open eyes, thinking of the past, and in her ears were ringing old Nurse Blackitt's words of her: "She will take an awful site of soberin'."

Just then there came a knock at the door, and Elspeth's voice saying:

"Miss Elizabeth, there is a strange gentleman down stairs who wishes to see you for a few minutes. He looks as if he was from London."

The lawyer from London! Miss Harcourt's heart gave a quick throb as she arose and mechanically glanced at the little narrow glass between the windows. There was a red spot burning on each cheek, and the brown hair had lost its smooth, satin appearance; but she did not notice that to-day, but passed quickly down to the cool, dark room below.

The stranger rose and bowed as she entered, a tall man with gray hair and a swarthy skin.

"Your letter came this morning," began Miss Elizabeth, nervously. "I am afraid the house will have to go for the mortgage—"

"My letter?" said the stranger, "I think there must be some mistake."

"I beg your pardon," Miss Harcourt said, "but are you not from London?"

The stranger took a step forward.

"Beth," he said, "have I changed so completely that you do not know me?"

"Jack!" she gasped. "You cannot be Jack Rainsford!"

Such a different meeting from that which she had planned in the years gone by! Instead of passionate kisses she quietly shook hands with her old lover, and sat down on the chair opposite to him.

A chill disappointed look came over the worn, tired face of the man, and he arose and walked over to the window as he said bitterly,—

"You have hardly changed at all, but sixteen years in India are not likely to keep a man fresh and young—especially when they are not particulary happy ones."

Something in the tones made Elizabeth Harcourt's heart thrill as in the old days; but she remembered that wife in India. The feverish cheeks grew a deeper crimson but she said quietly:

"Are you going to stay any length of time in England, Mr. Rainsford? Is your wife with you?"

With a startled look he turned and faced her.

"You know I never married, Beth Harcourt," he said bitterly, "I never loved anyone but you, and you have forgotten me."

With a low cry she sprang toward him, and the next moment was sobbing in his arms.

"Jack, my darling," she said, "I have loved you always, and have not forgotten you for one moment of the weary years!"

If I had only known it before!" he answered sadly. "Some one told me you married the year after I left, and I thought it was true until one day on board a vessel, I met a lad that came from here. I asked him about the old place, and he told me Miss Elizabeth Harcourt had nursed him through a fever when every one else was afraid to come near him."

Ramsford stopped and slipped an odd hoop of shining stones on Miss Harcourt's finger.

"Do you know," he said, "a wild hope filled me, and I said to myself, 'If not I will drop it in the middle of the ocean, and never look at England again'"

Elizabeth looked down at the sparkling diamonds, and said with a long drawn sigh;

"Oh, Jack, it was only this morning that I was in despair."

"Suppose you let me see that letter from London?" he said. "I wanted to make some English investments."

That night Miss Harcourt knelt by the little white bed with a happy sob like a tired child that has found rest at last.

Jack did make an investment, but was not in London. The mortgage was relieved, and Jack and Beth now enjoy the old stone mansion.

For a good cement for seams in roofs take equal quantities of white lead and white sand, with as much oil as will make it into the consistency of putty. In a few weeks it will become as hard as stone.

Light and Heat.

The light, heat and other vibratory emanations that are issued from the sun are scattered around it in all directions into space. If the sun were placed in the centre of a solid hollow shell that was everywhere at the same distance as the earth—that is, approximately 93,000,000 miles from the solar surface—all these vibrations would impinge upon this outer boundary wall. But as there is no such intercepting screen, they for the most part pass still onward into space, and being widely scattered there, are weakened by the diffusion more and more, excepting just where they fall upon the earth and other planets chancing to be in the way. It appears, from a consideration of the distance and size of the earth, that about the two billion two hundred and fifty millioneth part of the entire radiated energy is thus caught by the earth, and probably about ten times as much falls to the share of the other planets. This, therefore, implies that scarcely more than the two hundred and twenty-five millioneth part of the radiant enery is appropriated by the planets, and that the rest is dissipated into space. Nothing whatever is yet known as to what finally becomes of the vast amount which thus wanders off into the void fields of the measureless immensity. What is done with the comparatively small part that is intercepted by the earth is clear enough. The solar vibrations that strike upon the earth rouse its dead substance into life. They clothe the terrestrial surface with its garment of vegetation, feed its countless myriads of animated forms, work the mechanism of its rivers and winds, warm the ground and air, and brighten the sunward half with glowing light and glorious colors. That is, at any rate, the result brought out from the two billion two hundred and fifty millionth part. It creates a world teeming with life out of a dead, rocky chaos. But nothing can be said as to what happens to the much larger part that trembles off into the unbounded immensity, excepting that to all appearance it is lost to the sun and in some way absorbed into the infinite void. The common sense view of this subject very naturally leads to the idea that this vast scattering of light and heat from the sun, which goes on so unceasingly, must all be set down as less, at least to that luminary. Vast and hot as the solar sphere is, it must in the end be chilled and cease to emit these, to us so beneficent vibrations, unless there is some as yet undetected provision in nature for the renewal of the solar fires. All our own experience of such matters, derived from the observation of artificial processes going on upon the earth, tell us that fires ultimately go out unless they are periodically supplied with fresh stores of fuel. Dr. W. Siemens states in a recent contribution to the Nineteeth Century, and no doubt correctly states, that the present annual yield of all the coal mines of the earth would suffice to keep up the fire of the sun, at its present intensity of light and heat, for the forty millionth part of a second, that if the entire earth was made of coal, it would serve as a fuel supply for feeding the solar fires about thirty-six hours. On the other hand, it has been calculated that, even with no specific provision for restoring the waste radiations of the sun, the mass is so vast and the heat so enormous that it could go on cooling by free radiation into space for what, taken in reference to man's method of counting the lapse of time, would be a very long period before any actual change of temperature could be perceived. It is tolerably sure that during the last 3000 or 4000 years of history, there has not been any appreciable diminution in the heat communicated by the sun to the earth. It is true that there have not been any trustworthy records by thermometric instruments for more than a very small portion of that time. But there are records, which are quite as significant, furnished by the distribution of vegetable life. Plants that required the sustained warmth of a genial and approximately tropical climate, and the same liberal allowance of solar influence that is now communicated to the earth, were quite as widely distributed upon the terrestrial surface, and quite as vigorously maintained ages ago as they are now, and the climate of Egypt was then, as now, habitable by man.

Modern Borgias.

The arrest of over one hundred women in the little district of Hungary, charged with poisoning their husbands, and the conviction of one-third of the number, is startling, but not without a parallel in history. In the seventeenth century an old fortune teller in Italy, carried on the business of selling poisons to such an extent that the attention of the authorities was attracted to her place, and it was discovered that the poisons were supplied to young married women who were desirous of getting rid of their husbands. The courts in those days were little better than Judge Lynch's tribunals, so that it is impossible to say whether their judgments were well founded, but a dozen or more women were hanged, and scores of others were whipped through the streets. About the same time there was a similar outbreak of poisoning in France, which was not controlled until over one hundred prisoners, chiefly woman, had been sent to the stake or the gallows. Early in the eighteenth century a woman in Naples carried on a large trade in poisons, and is supposed to have been concerned in bringing about the deaths of over six hundred persons. She was tortured to confession and then strangled. In every instance of wholesale poisoning, such as that reported from Hungary, there has been found some seller of poisons responsible alike for supplying the means and the suggestion of murder. The poisons used were always slow acting, frequently administered, and so gradually undermined the health of the victims that their deaths excited no suspicion until the aggregate grew so large as to cause investigation.

Optical and philosophical instruments made in France often have all their brass surfaces of a fine dead black color, very permanent and difficult to imitate. The following, obtained from a foreign source, is the process used by the French artisans: Make a strong solution of nitrate of silver in one dish, and of nitrate of copper in another. Mix the two together and plunge the brass into it. Remove and heat the brass evenly until the required degree of blackness is obtained.

—Europe will have a deficit this year f 343,000,000.

Fairs for Farmers.

But for the constant weekly reminders through the press, and the inducements held out by advertisers through the same medium, backed up by annual exhibitions, we hardly see how the half of what has occurred in the way of disseminating domestic animals of the highest types could have occurred. The fairs have proved of great value in disseminating the smaller classes of farm stock, such as sheep, swine and poultry, and indirectly in bringing the several breeds of cattle to the attention of farmers. It is not safe to take all you see at fairs as meaning just what outside appearances indicate. Obscure parties and traders sometimes put in an appearance with very striking specimens of pigs, but the representations of these men cannot be safely taken, and in the majority of such cases, if purchases be made, the buyers will be bitten.

In the first place, you cannot safely take the representations made as to the pedigree. Grades often take on a very comely exterior, quite cleverly imitating the higher type from which they have sprung, but when used with the expectation that they will reproduce their kind, the efforts end in failure. If you are a reader of the "Prairie Farmer," look over its advertising columns and if you do not see what you want offered over the signature of a reliable, well-known breeder, write to the office for information. While many of the most reputable breeders exhibit at fairs, so, likewise, do traders and speculators take advantage of the seeming character obtained by showing in respectable company, and they thereby, many times, get a position before visitors to which they have no legitimate claim. As a rule, the proper place to buy any kind of stock is at the home of the breeder, where you can see the general character of his stock, not as represented by the few head he may have fitted with oil cake and new milk, for exhibition, but on their every-day feed, which is supposed to be similar to what you feed upon your own premises. It is not advantageous to the breeder to sell highly fitted exhibition stock to other than a professional breeder, who fully understands the process used in the fitting, and the necessity of following this up, if appearances are to be maintained.

Many men who have taken their liking for improved farm animals from specimens seen at the fairs, have had their ardor cooled down by becoming more intimately acquainted with these or others of similar characteristics, after they had put aside the Sunday rig, assuming the every-day farm apparel. Taking improved stock to your farm should be, to a certain degree, likened to taking to yourself a wife. As this is not usually on any temporary basis, and is often a matter of business, a prudent man will plan to see the lady in her every-day garb, as the arts of the dressmaker are equal to those of the expert herdsman, and polish and adornment are found to be so embellishing that our admiration is greatly modified when these are taken off.

Big Thursday.

A most picturesque scene presented itself recently at a small beach on the Indian River Bay, Delaware, called "Pot Net." Here, under the thin shade of two tall pine trees, was gathered a crude and motley crowd of people from the back country to celebrate "Big Thursday," or "Bare-foot Thursday" as it is also called, which is a picnic of the farmers after harvest work is over. They came in all sorts of vehicles; there was the festive buggy, of ancient pattern; there was the old family carriage and there were sulkies, open wagons and Dearborns, but the queerest of all were the two-wheeled ox-carts, with a hoop-pole frame covered with white muslin, and one cart even had the rag carpet from the floor for a roof. In these carts were whole families sitting on the straw like a pack of gypsies. At one place there was a group of young men and maidens standing together, screeching hymns out of an ancient hymn book. Another group was gaping at a couple of men dancing jigs on either end of a tail-board from an ox-cart, to the squeaking and scratching sounds which were sawed out of a dilapidated fiddle. A local politician had another group of men listening to his flatteries. But the chief amusement of the people seemed to be to sit in their wagons or carriages in the sun and look at the rest. To these our party from the hotel seemed no doubt like pepoel from another nation or with the self-satisfaction of Sussex countyans, like barbarians from the outer world.

A Block System.

The permissive block system has hitherto prevailed on most French lines, and where the absolute block was in use the signaling instruments adopted were those of Tyer and Regnault, which merely inform the signalmen of the approach of trains, leaving it to them to block the line and communicate with the drivers of other trains. The French Minister of Public Works now requires that the absolute block system, with automatic signaling apparatus, should be as soon as possible established on all double lines. He recommends the electric semaphores of Lartique, Tesse, or Prudhomme, laying great stress upon the absolutely automatic working of the signals, and on their standing against all trains in case of a failure of current. Single lines are all to be furnished with electric bells, and the Leopolder apparatus is particularly recommended, as it can be used for giving danger signals or for announcing trains automatically.

Cooking in Pitcairn Island.

A resident on Pitcairn Island writes as follows in relation to cooking at that place:

As there are no stoves, we know well how to do without them, although labor can be so much lightened by their use. Each family has, for baking, an oven made of stone, not bricks. The top and bottom of each oven are made each of a solid piece of stone, hewn out of some huge rock. These ovens are made according to the requirement of each family, the largest families having the largest ovens. In them we bake a kind of sweet-potato cake, made of grated sweet potato, to which milk is sometimes added; also corn-cake, bread, pies, etc. Sweet potatoes form the staple food here, besides, we have Irish potatoes, bananas, plantains, and yams. Garden vegetables—such as turnips, parsnips, radishes, etc.—we do not have. Bread-fruit, in its season, forms a considerable part of the food eaten, and taro as well. Flour is a luxury, rather than a necessity. When meats are baked, the most general way it is done is in the primitive style of cooking underground. This way of cooking meat renders it very soft and tender, and the leaves of the ti plant (pronounced tee), in which the meat is cooked, impart to it a most agreeable flavor. Fish is often cooked in ti leaves. This is done by wrapping the fish in the leaves and laying it over the stones of the oven built in the ground. This is a favorite mode of cooking fish here. When any kind of food is cooked in ovens underground, baking-pans are, of course, dispensed with. The kind of cakes made from sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, and bread-fruit are called pihi here, as we still retain its Tahitian name. After the yams, etc., are grated on a stone grater, they are then wrapped in broad leaves of the young banana tree, and then laid on the hot stones in the ground. Other hot stones are placed over, and then the whole is covered with leaves, over which earth is thrown; and in a short time all within the oven would be nicely cooked.

The flesh of the goat supplies us mostly with meat, and sometimes, but rarely, we have mutton. As for poultry, there are only the common domestic fowl and a few ducks. Turkeys do not thrive at all. Of birds there are two kinds that are eaten—the noddy, a black bird, that lives among the rocks, and the white bird. Occasionally too the tropic bird and a kind of hawk are killed, their flesh being esteemed as an article of food. The shot used in killing these birds is a natural production, being the seed of the Indian shot-plant. Children are often sent to gather a quantity of the Indian shot, when required for shooting birds. The white bird frequents mostly the banian tree, and lays its eggs on the bare branches of this tree, wherever a niche large enough to hold an egg can be found. This bird is often shot in great numbers, and taking them with guns or climbing trees after the young birds affords much pleasure and sport to boys and young men. There are no singing birds, and the only bird-note that can be heard is the little brown sparrow chirping its solitary note among the branches of the trees. After living on Norfolk Island, where the air is made vocal with the sweet music of the feathered songsters, it seems a great want is felt here, where they cannot be heard. Fish are not so plentiful as may be supposed. Sometimes the fishermen catch them in great numbers; but more generally the day's fishing would not be very successful. The depths at which fishes are caught vary, the greatest depth being 150 or 140 fathoms and the least from six to fifteen. The usual fishing depth is from twenty-five to forty fathoms. Canoes are always used in fishing in deep water, as they are so easily managed. There are several kinds of fish caught while fishing among the rocks. Going on the rocks after fish is an occupation much liked by the women, as well as the men. This is not considered toil, but pleasure; as well as taking the small fish with nets as with the hook and line. Accidents are so very rare as scarcely to deserve a mention, and, as all the islanders learn to swim almost from infancy, no case of drowning has ever occurred except once, at a shipwreck.

The Paris 'Bus.

"The 'bus system of Paris is the best in the world." So says the guide-book; and I stood on the sidewalk and hailed a 'bus that had "Bastile" on it. They didn't pay the slightest attention to me. I hailed the next and the next with the same result, and I began to get offhanded. I shouted at the next, and waved my umbrella, but both guard and driver looked at me with a sort of mild curiosity, and passed on; but a white aproned waiter approached from the cafe in front of which I stood, and said, Parley voo Fransay, mossau?"

"No."

"You speak de English, den?"

"Yes,"

"Well, my master, le propritair, would be much oblige if you do not repeat your wave le paraplui—le—le—umbrella—but to move 'way."

"Then does your master, the proprietor, imagine I am doing this for his amusement? I want to get on one of those idiotic 'buses, if I can."

"You vont to get on ze 'bus?" asked the waiter, in astonishment. "Zen who you not go to the stoshee—le station?" and he pointed down the Boulevard des Italiens, to where a 'bus was standing and people crowding on board.

"Then 'buses only stop at stations, like railway trains?"

"Certainmang, mossau. Ze 'bus systaim de Paree ez ze best in ze voruld."

Agriculture for Girls.

France has an agricultural school for girls. One of the chief is near Rouen, which is said to have begun with a capital of one franc, by a sister of charity and two little discharged prisoner girls, and to be now worth $100,000. This establishment has 300 girls from eight to eighteen years of age. The farm entirely cultivated by them, is over 400 acres in extent. the staff of teachers consists of twenty five sisters. More than one medal of the French Agricultural Society has been awarded to this establishment at Darnetel, and the pupils are in great demand all over Normandy on account of their skill. They go out as stewards, gardeners, farm managers, dairymen and laundresses. Each girl has, on leaving, a small sum of money, earned in spare hours. If they want a home they can always return to Darnetel.

Trade in Skeletons.

"Where do they get those skeletons?" said a reporter to a medical gentleman, in Chicago, the other day, as the two stood looking at a number of ghastly female frames hung up in the window of a surgical instrument store.

"Get them!" said the doctor, "Don't you know?"

The writer admitted that he didn't know.

"Well," remarked the doctor, "I will tell you. They come from the medical colleges. Each student, as you are probably aware, purchases from those who disinter stiffs a 'subject,' and, with the demonstrator of anatomy as his instructor, he hacks it to pieces, examining the several parts and getting therefrom all the information he can. The flesh is boiled down, and the bones separated from it and cleaned, after which they are mounted (strung on wire), as you see these, and preserved. Students, as a rule, do not take with them to their homes complete skeletons, contenting themselves usually with a skull or a hand."

"That would leave the frame imperfect," the reporter ventured to suggest.

"Yes, but the loss of a member is nothing, as it can be easily supplied, there being cart loads of odd bones always to be had. Now, I have no doubt, if you will step in and ask the proprietors they will tell you just what I have told you, and will agree to supply any particular bone of the human body asked for. Some of the skeletons in this window may be put together from the bones of half a dozen people; but, skeletons can be had perfect in themselves."

"Students," remarked the reporter, "I am informed, are a graceless set as a rule, and are disposed to be jocular and mirthful over a cadaver, or stiff, as they term a dead body, especially if it is that of a woman. Is there any truth in such statement?"

"I am sorry to say that there is. The jokes, as the boys call their twaddle, are always of a ribald character, but brandy, let me tell you, has a good deal to do with the talk of medical scholars over a body. The fire water is taken to free them from nervousness, and it is astonishing what a quantity of it it takes to brace a young man up in the presence of the dead. When I was a professor in a Cleveland college I knew a student to drink three pints of whisky during one dissection, and he did not get very drunk, either.

"Are these we see, think you, the skeletons of respectable people?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, no! Respectable people lie in their graves unharmed. There are plenty of others—the bodies of the outcasts of the world. Scarcely one of them lies in the grave twenty-four hours after it is covered. They generally die in the hospital or almshouse, are pitched into a pine box, and thrown into a hole but a few feet deep. The body-snatchers are a live set of men, always on the lookout, and resurrect the corpse the first night. Nobody cares for these unfortunates, hence there is no trouble, or, indeed, any inquiry.

Water in Egypt.

During the Roman war upon Alexandria, a supply of water for the troops was difficult to obtain. The General of the Egyptian troops was Ganymed, who made great exertions to deprive the Roman troops of their water supply by the introduction of salt water into the canals suppling the cisterns of the quarter of the town held by them. When the brackishness of the water became increasingly known there was something like a panic. Some blamed Cæsar for not at once retreating to the ships, while others were afraid that such a step would lead to further mischief, since the retrograde movement could not be concealed from the Alexandria troops. Moreover, in the part in which the Roman troops were stationed were many inhabitants charitably supposed to be favorable to Cæsar and his fortunes, but whose fidelity was not too much assured. "All who know them," in effect says Aulus Hirtius, "will be convinced that they are the most suitable instruments in the world for treason." To allay the fears of the soldiery, Cæsar assured them that they could easily find fresh water by digging wells, since sea coasts naturally abounded in fresh springs, and that even if the soil of Egypt differed from all others in that respect there was the open sea and access by it to Parætonium on the left and Pharos on the right, whence they could obtain supplies. He counselled them to abandon all thought of retreat and to seek safety in victory alone. The soldiers were reassured by the words of their great leader. The centurions, laying aside all other works, devoted themselves to the digging of wells, and the labor was continued by day and night. So vigorously, we are told, was the undertaking prosecuted that during the very first night abundance of fresh water was discovered. "Thus," says Hirtius, "the mighty projects of the Alexandrians were entirely defeated, and that without any great effort on our side."

The French Army.

The French army is far from being in a flourishing condition. Marshal Canrobert has again sent in his resignation, as, indeed, he always does after every change of Government; Ducrot is dead and Bourbaki is kept on the shelf because of his political opinions. Two generals and several superior officers have asked to be placed *en disponibilite* because they are unable to bear the fatigue of theautumn manœuvres at Chalons. The Marquis de Gallifet summarily deprived General de Clermont Tonnerre of his command because that gallant officer gave evidence of utter innocence of cavalry manœuvres, although for two years he had commanded a brigade of dragoons. Three generals declared that they were unable to ride on horseback. The first suffered from some permanent bodily weakness; the second was a martyr to rheumatism, and the third naively declared that, having been mixed up with office routine for the last seven years, he had forgotten how to ride.

"Oh, you be darned," as the Christmas present said when it slipped through the hole in the heel of the hung-up stocking.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12., 1882.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
1 column...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Revs P C Weidemyer and J D Shortess Preach's
Quarterly meeting at Musser's church. Presiding elder Swengle is exdected to be present
Sunday School, 1½ P. M.—D. L. Zerby, Supt.
Missionary Society meets on the second Monday evening of each month.

Methodist.

Rev. Furman Adams Preacher-in-charge.
Sunday School at 9 A. M.—D. A. Musser, Supt.

Reformed.

Rev. Zwingli A. Yearick, Pastor.
Communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning, in German. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon, also German.

United Brethren.

Rev. J. G. W. Herald, Preacher-in-charge.
Rev. J. G. W. Herald will preach next Sunday morning.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Preaching in Millheim next Sunday after noon, English.
Ladies' Mite Society meets on the first Monday evening of each month.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—A. R. Alexander Supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. Hartman, Sec. W. L. Bright, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. Zerby, Sec. T. G. Erhard, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. Walker, Sec. B. O. Deininger, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. W. Foote, Sec. D. I. Brown Prest.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK,
OF YORK.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SILAS M. CLARK,
OF INDIANA.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON.

For Congressman-at-Large,
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT,
OF TIOGA.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF BELLEFONTE.

For Senator,
C. T. ALEXANDER,
OF BELLEFONTE.

For Assembly,
HENRY MEYER,
OF MILES.
B. F. HUNTER,
OF BENNER.

For Jury Commissioner,
J. H. TOLBERT,
OF WALKER.

For Coroner,
H. K. HOY,
OF BELLEFONTE.

GEN. BEAVER is on the wing nearly all the time. *He* travels over the entire state from the Delaware *River* to the Ohio, and from the northern tier of counties to the southern border, attending fairs, picnics, reunions and similar gatherings. *He* has not made many set speeches, but the few he did make are hardly calculated to advance his cause or interest much, as he generally avoids those questions upon which the people are anxious to hear him. Last week he spent a few days among the miners of Schuylkill county, stopping at Pottsville, where the notorious Gen. Sigfried had charge of him, Mahony Plane, Ashland, Girardville, Mahony City, Tamaqua, and then went to the Orwigsburg fair. At Ashland only there was a little ovation and the General made a little speech in which he said that he was traveling merely to see the country and get acquainted with things, so that in case he was elected he might know something about the state. This is certainly a praiseworthy quality in Gen. Beaver, and if he properly improves his time until his election to the Governorship of Pennsylvania he will be one of the best informed men in the county.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING AT MILLHEIM, OCTOBER 28TH.

Ohio Goes Democratic!!!

Majority Estimated at 9,000.

By Telegraph to the Harrisburg Patriot.

COLUMBUS, O., October 10.—Returns from the state election are coming in rapidly. The gains and losses reported are based upon a comparison with the vote for governor in 1881, when the republican majority was 24 309. Three hundred and sixty-two precincts give a democratic gain of 6,256. At the same rate the democratic majority in the state will be 9,000.

And Still Better.

COLUMBUS, October 10.—Five hundred and forty-five precincts and wards show a net democratic gain of 12,278. The reports already received are from all parts of the state and indicate a general democratic gain. In Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo the democrats gain largely.

Kiefer's Woeful Telegram.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—The following telegram was received here tonight from Speaker Kiefer: "Springfield, O.—I will certainly be elected but reports from the state are not encouraging. KIEFER."

Stewart Answers Cameron.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic political demonstrations ever witnessed in the far-famed Cumberland Valley was held at Chambersburg on Wednesday evening the 4th instant. Not half the great crowd could gain admittance into the spacious Court House and a second meeting was organized outside. Senator Stewart, Gen. Koontz and Hon. Thos. M. Marshall were the speakers. At the conclusion of Marshall's speech from the Court House steps Mr. Stewart was loudly called for He stepped forward amid the most vociferous cheering of the large crowd and delivered the following pointed and telling speech:

CAMERON ANSWERED.

"It is not my purpose to discuss before you to-night the issues of the campaign. I shall have another opportunity to do that, and I know when that time comes I shall receive the respectful attention of my fellow citizens. I rise but for a single purpose. While I was in a distant part of the Commonwealth a publisher of a paper in this town made a public statement to the effect that with my knowledge and consent he had mentioned my name to Senator Cameron in connection with a nomination upon the State ticket. This statement was made over his own name. I desire right here to enter a positive, emphatic and unequivocal denial of the statement, and that, too, upon my personal character and honor, which have never yet been assailed or impunged by any of you. I assert that at the time referred to by John M. Pomeroy he was in the city of Washington, a suppliant before Mr. Cameron for official plunder for himself. While there he telegraphed for me as he himself afterward told me, at the request of Mr. Cameron, to meet upon the arrival of the train in this town on Friday night. This telegram was brought to me at my house by the hands of his own son, and when I met John M. Pomeroy, not knowing what his object was, he told me he had telegraphed me at the instance of Senator Cameron; that the latter had told him that on the following Sunday certain prominent gentlemen in the Republican party, whom he named, were to meet at Cameron's house for the purpose of agreeing upon a State ticket, and that Mr. Cameron desired my presence there, accompanying it with the assurance that if I went I could secure a place upon the ticket for myself; that he, Pomeroy, told Cameron that he didn't think I could be there on Sunday, for the reason that my court term commenced on the following Monday; that Cameron asked him if I could not leave Chambersburg early on Saturday morning and return the same night. If so, the same object could be accomplished; that when he told Cameron I could make the trip in one day he asked him to telegraph me to meet him upon the arrival of the train, so that I might take the earliest train on the following morning; that to accomplish this object he had to leave Washington a day sooner than he had intended.

THE MESSAGE HE SENT TO CAMERON.

"I told him he might reply for me to Cameron that I had no respect for him as a man, no confidence in him as a Republican and that I would not under any circumstances go to see him on any such business. This terminated the interview. I make this denial of John M. Pomeroy's on my honor and character as a man which I value above all earthly possessions. I have no comment nor explanation to make of this man's conduct, except that which you all do know. He has to-day the written pledge and promise of Mr. Cameron that he shall be appointed the Collector of Internal Revenue for this district after the election. It is that office alone which stands between him and abject poverty and your County Almshouse. I know there are men who would willingly endure both these rather than gain pecuniary aid by slandering their fellow-men. But John M. Pomeroy is not one of these. With this disclaimer and denial I end all personal controversies with him or anybody else in this campaign and address myself to the great work which is before us as a party."

Democratic Activity at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—It is commented upon that the Democratic Congressional committee begin to display unusual signs of activity. Up till quite recently nothing seemed to be doing and there was no money to do anything with. The scene is changed today, the headquarters being filled with documents and these being rapidly mailed by a number of clerks. The document most extensively circulated is the speech of Representative Hewitt of New York, on the tariff. The recent advices from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana are of the most encouraging character.

Democrats Awake in Berks.

READING, October 4.—A monster democratic mass meeting was held here this evening. Among the speakers was Mortimer F. Elliott, candidate for congressman-at-large. The Keystone Democratic and the Americus Club attended in a body. Much enthusiasm prevailed. Old Berks will not be behind in swelling the majority for Pattison and reform.

THE Democrats of Union county take the nomination of Gov. Curtin in the best spirit and will give him a full vote, as will be seen from the following, clipped from the Lewisburg *Journal:*

We have watched the cause of Hon. A. G. Curtin during the late session of Congress and were pleased to see his name figure prominently in nearly every important measure that came up. He has not been one of those members to be absent from his post of duty, and to sit idly by while others were doing the work, but he has let his voice be heard. For his first term in Congress he has gained a prominence second to no other member. His course has been generally approved by the Democrats of the State and his renomination for a second term by our district attests his strength at home. Personally our choice was for our citizen, Hon. A. H. Dill, but after him our county was for Curtin. We can, therefore, cheerfully place the name of Hon. A. G. Curtin at the head of our county ticket, and we think we can give the assurance that the full democratic vote of Union county will be polled for him.

Senator Alexander Renominated.

It affords us much pleasure to inform our readers that Hon. C. T. Alexander, of Bellefonte, our present Senator was renominated by the conference at Lock Haven, last Friday.

Mr. Alexander has proven himself an able and faithful servant of the people and his nomination for a second term is a fitting tribute to his worth as a legislator. Before his election to the senate Mr. Alexander had served two terms in the house to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. To his ripe experience in our legislative halls he adds eminent ability as a lawyer and a wide range of general knowledge as a practical business man and enterprising citizen. *He* has worked his way up from the common walks of life, steadily and surely, and now occupies a high social and public position among his fellow citizens of his native county.

Mr. Alexander's election is, of course a foregone conclusion.

How Big Majorities are made in Philadelphia.

Fraudulent Registration.

Edward Lonergan and Frank Johnson, United States supervisors, were given a further hearing by United States Commissioner Gibbons last week upon the charge of making fraudulent returns of voters in the Fourth ward in this city. Evidence was adduced to show that out of thirty-two persons returned as living in one house only three were found there; that but two voters lived in another house where twenty had been registered; that in another six of twenty had been found, and that in still another house there lived but eleven voters out of thirty-six returned. The prisoners were held to answer at the next term of the United States district court.

THE Democratic State Convention of Connecticut met at Hartford Oct. 4th and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Hon. Thomas M. Waller; Lieutenant Governor, George C. Summer; Secretary of State, D. W. Northrop; Treasurer, Alfred R. Goodrich; Comtroller; Thomas *R.* Sanford.

THE largest vote ever cast in Pennsylvania was in the Presidential campaign of 1880. The grand total swelled up to the enormous figures of 874,747, and was divided between the candidates as follows: Hancock had 407,428; Garfield, 444,704; Weaver, 20.668; *Dow*, 1,-903, Phelps, 44.

THE break in New York has come at last, and at an unlooked for point. "The Young Republican Club" of Brooklyn, N. Y., at their meeting on Thursday evening, declared it would not support Folger, the boss-candidate for Governor. United States District Attorney Woodford, who was present, declared the nomination of Folger was secured by fraud and forgery.

IT cost the government $200,000 to try to convict Brady and Dorsey, the star route thieves. This is rather expensive experimenting, even for such an rich old buffer as uncle Sam.

HON. C. E. Nash, a well-known Maine Republican, says, "if money for illegitimate uses could have been eliminated from the canvass, Plaisted would have been elected by from 6000 to 12,-000 majority.

IT is thought that Samuel H. Orwig, of Mifflinburg may be the Republican nominee for congressman of this district.

IT is claimed that in Milton, Northumberland county, the Independent vote will be greater than the Stalwart candidate will receive.

THE Huntingdon *Journal* has taken down the names of the regular Republican ticket and will hereafter support the Independent State ticket.

BOLD CHARGES.

From Hon. Thomas M. Marshall's Speech at Doylestown,

Mr. Marshall followed in a speech of over an hour's duration and when he stepped to the front of the stage he was greeted by a storm of applause. His speech was a plain, vigorous and earnest effort. He denounced Cameron and his political methods in terms of unmeasured severity. Simon Cameron, he said, was courageous, cunning and smooth as a kid glove, while Don had been in politics so long that he looked down on the people in disdain. The manner of Rawle's nomination for Supreme Judge seemed particularly odious to Mr. Marshall. "Don Cameron," said Mr, Marshall, "bribed the delegates to that convention for William Henry Rawle and I am responsible for what I say when I make this assertion. Altogether that was a queer convention. The head is here to-night seated upon the stage," pointing to Ex-Attorney General Lear. "So is the tail," said the speaker, buttoning up his coat and drawing himself up in a defiant attitude. "It is not often you see the head and tail both in opposition to the other parts of the organization. The delegates to the convention were bought by money."

Important Opinion by Justice Trunkey.

PITTSBURG, October 2.—In the supreme court to-day Associate Justice Trunkey decided that a railroad company must honor its tickets whosoever sells them, and that therefore the ticket on its face entitles the holder to the rights of a passage between points named on the ticket. The opinion reverses the judgement of the lower court, and lays down the law in an interesting way upon one phase of the ticket scalping business.

The Comet Breaking Up.

NASHVILLE, October 5.—This morning at four o'clock and thirty minutes E. E. Barnhard, of this city, discovered that the nucleus in Cruls' comet had separated into three unequal fragments the largest estimated at fifteen thousand miles in length. The space between the fragments of the nucleus is estimated at not less than two thousand miles. Yesterday morning Mr. Barnhard observed that the nucleus had assumed the form of a long strip, not less than twenty-four thousand miles in length and three thousand in breadth.

Indictments Against Commissioners.

WILLIAMSPORT, October 6.—Indictments were found to day against the three ex-commissioners of Lycoming county in a case of forgery, and of perjury against each. Also in a case of conspiracy against them as commissioners and another against them as individuals.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Albright, late of the Borough of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for payment.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the estate are requested to meet me at the late residence of decedent on Saturday, October 21st instant, for settlement.
ANDREW J. ALBRIGHT.
Tylersville, Administrator.
Clinton Co. Pa.
Oct. 12 th. 1882 6t

EXECUTORS' SALE.—There will be exposed to public sale on the premises, one mile north of Woodward, on Tuesday, November 28th, 1882, the following valuable real estate of Thomas Hosterman, deceased, viz;
5 Acres of land adjoining lands of T. W. & C. W. Hosterman, and Wm. Hinkson. Thereon erected a fine dwelling house, large stable and other out buildings. Also
5 Acres of land adjoining lands of T. W. Hosterman, Wm. Hinkson and Henry Vonada. Also
125 Acres of timber land, adjoining lands of T. W. & C. W. Hosterman and John Hess. Also
76 Acres of timber land, adjoining lands of Jacob Neidigh & others. Thereon erected a saw mill on Pine creek, with good water power.
TERMS: One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the other half in one year thereafter, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.
Persons desiring to see these lands can apply to T. W. Hosterman on the premises.
Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.
T. W. HOSTERMAN
C. W. HOSTERMAN,
Executors.

STRAY NOTICE.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Miles township on or about August 27th, last, a stray steer, red color, about a year and a half old, slit in left ear. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.
JARED B. KREAMER.
Oct. 12. 1882. 3m.

STRAY NOTICE.—A red heifer, aged about one year, with hole in right ear, came to the premises of the subscriber in Miles township, on or about the 15th day of Aug. last. The owner is requested to pay charges and take the same away.
WILLIAM KREAMER,
2m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mrs. Mary Mark, late of Millheim deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly proven for settlement.
C. ALEXANDER,
Penn township, Executor.
Sept. 7th, 1882. 6t

LAND! A. A. THOMAS, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C. Practices before the United States General Land Office.
Contested cases, private land claims, mining, pre-emption and homestead cases prosecuted before the Department of the Interior and Supreme Court; and all classes of claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to town-site cases. Land warrants, homestead floats, and all kinds of land scrip bought and sold.

PAYNE'S FARM ENGINES.

Vertical & Spark-Arresting Engines from 2 to 12 horse-power, mounted or unmounted. Best and Cheapest Engines made. $150 upwards. Send for Illustrated Catalogue U. for information and price to
B. W. PAYNE & SONS,
Box 846, Corning, N. Y.

Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Time Table.

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Montandon	7 05	9 40	2 05	6 09	7 55
Lewisburg	7 25	10 05	2 20		
Fair Ground	7 30	10 13	2 25		
Biehl	7 40	10 27	2 35		
Vicksburg	7 45	10 35	2 40		
Mifflinburg	8 00 ar	11 00 ar	2 55		
			lc. 3 05		
Millmont	8 22		3 28		
Laurelton	8 33		3 40		
Wiker Run	8 57		4 06		
Cherry Run	9 15		4 25		
Fowler	9 35		4 47		
Coburn	9 48		5 00		
Spring Mills	ar 10 15		ar. 5 30		

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8	10
		A. M.		P. M.	
Spring Mills		5 50		1 50	
Coburn		6 18		2 20	
Fowler		6 28		2 33	
Cherry Run		6 48		2 55	
Wiker Run		7 05		3 15	
Laurelton		7 30		3 40	
Millmont		7 40		3 52	
			A. M.		
Mifflinburg		8 00	11 45	4 15	
			P. M.		
Vicksburg		8 15	12 10	4 31	
Biehl		8 20	12 17	4 38	
Fair Ground	A. M.	8 30	12 33	4 48	P. M.
Lewisburg	6 35	8 45	12 50	5 10	7 30
Montandon	ar. 6 45	ar. 9 00	ar 1 05	ar. 5 20	ar 7 40

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail West; 3 and 4 with Sea Shore Express East; 5 and 6 with Day Express and Niagara Express West; 7 and 8 with Fast Line West; 9 and 10 with Williamsport Accommodation East.

Official Announcement.

Change of Time on Phila. & Erie R. R.

JUNE 5, 1882.

Sea Shore Express leaves Montandon at 9.07 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Philadelphia 3.20 P. M., New York 6.25 P. M., making close connection at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

Day Express leaves Montandon at 1.30 P. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving at Harrisburg 3.55 P. M., Philadelphia 7.35 P. M., New York 10.35 P. M., Baltimore 7.30 P. M., Washington 8.47 P. M. Parlor Car through to Philadelphia.

Williamsport Accommodation leaves Montandon at 7.48 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations, arriving at Harrisburg 10.25, Philadelphia 2.55 A. M., New York 6.15 A. M. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured on this train at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 A. M.

Erie Mail and Fast Line East will be consolidated into one train, leaving Montandon at 1.39 A. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving at Harrisburg 4.05 A. M., Philadelphia 7 20 A. M., New York 10.25 A. M., Baltimore 7.40 A. M. Washington 9.02 A. M. Through sleeping cars will be run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

WESTWARD.

Erie Mail leaves Montandon at 6.52 A. M., for Erie and intermediate points, Canandaigua and intermediate points.

Niagara Express leaves Montandon at 2.00 P. M., for Kane and intermediate points, Canandaigua and intermediate points.

Fast Line leaves Montandon at 5.50 P. M., for Lock Haven and intermediate points, Watkins and intermediate points.

MILLHEIM
MARBLE WORKS,
Deininger & Musser,
Proprietors.

THE OLD RELIABLE PLACE.

We have the oldest marble establishment in Central Pennsylvania.

We use the best grades of marble.

We buy our stock in large quantities at the lowest cash prices,

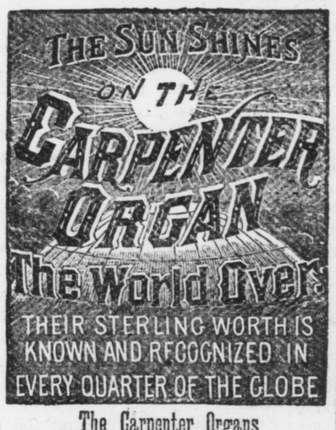
We make as good work as the best and sell as low as the LOWEST.

Our customers are always satisfied and pleased.

Our business is in a flourishing condition and we feel thankful to the public for their liberal patronage.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had **thirty-five years' experience.**
Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, **$3.20** a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.


THE SUN SHINES ON THE
CARPENTER ORGAN
The World Over
THEIR STERLING WORTH IS KNOWN AND RECOGNIZED IN EVERY QUARTER OF THE GLOBE

The Carpenter Organs
were first manufactured as early as 1850 at Brattleboro', Vt. For a number of years the extensive CARPENTER ORGAN Works and General Office have been located at
Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.,
With Branch Offices and Warerooms in
New York (No. 7 West Fourteenth Street),
London, Madras St. Petersburg,
City of Mexico, Berlin, Barcelona.
Sweetness of Tone in every reed,
Durability in every part,
Perfection in every detail of manufacture,
Are Characteristic of the CARPENTER ORGANS.
Every Instrument
WARRANTED for EIGHT YEARS.
MOST RELIABLE DEALERS sell the CARPENTER ORGAN, but if any do not have them to show you, write direct to the factory for a Catalogue and information as to where you can see them.
OVER 100 STYLES,
Ranging in price from $20.00 to $1,200.00 and over.
A beautiful 100-page Catalogue, **the finest ever published, SENT FREE** to intending purchasers.
Address or call upon
E. P. CARPENTER, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.

MORE
NEW GOODS!
FOR THE SUMMER OF 1882.

Fourth Stock Just Arriving for the Spring and Summer at the

Bee Hive
Lock Haven, Pa.

And we can safely say at prices that will suit everyone. Cotton Good have never been as cheap as now. On account of the cold and backward Spring New York and Philadelphia jobbers over-loaded themselves in the early part of the season, and are now willing to sell their goods at a loss rather than carry them over the season. We took advantage of these bargains and are now prepared to sell you goods lower than you ever bought them. We will give you a list of a few of the

GREAT BARGAINS!

All Prints in Standard makes, such as Cocheco, Pacific and Merrimac Prints 6¼ cents, never sold lower than 8 cents. Dress Ginghams in a beautiful line of colors, 8 cents, former price 12½ cents. 33 inch Percales 8 cents, former price 12½ cents. 4 4 Hill Muslin, bleached, 8¼ cents, together with a full line of Sersuckers, French Ginghams, Lawns in Cotton and Linen, Unbleached Muslins, Crashes, Tickings, Table Linens and all other Domestic Goods at prices in proportion to those just mentioned. In

DRESS GOODS

We have some bargains to offer. The best thing we have now for the money is an all-wool-filling CASHMERE at 8 cents; they are in medium and light shades only, but the former price on them has been 12½ cents; at 8 cents they are better to buy than Calico. Remember they are half wool.

Buntings in all shades at 12½ cents.
Buntings all wool at 20 and 25 cents.
Buntings in a little better grade at 35 cents.
Buntings in double width, fine, all-wool at 75 cents.

Another Lot of Summer Silks

These goods are scarce, but we have the styles now better than at any time this season and prices are equally as low; together with these we have all the new things in Summer Dress Goods in all the new shades. Large line of Plain and Colored Silks, best goods $1.25; lowest price 47½ cents. We still have a big trade on our $1.00 Black Silk, the best in the city for the money.

NUN'S VEILINGS

You have heard a great deal about this fabric no doubt. We have all the desirable light shades such as pink, light blue, cream and white. Fringes and Passementeries have had their day; laces are the rage now. Spanish and Spanish Gimpure—these we can not give prices on here as there are so many qualities and widths, but they start at 25 cents and go to $1.50 per yard; in the fine goods we have 2 and in some patterns 3 widths. We can tell you better about them when you come to see them; we do not ask you to buy if prices are not as low and varieties greater than any other place in town.

WHITE LINEN DeINDIES

With as fine a line of Embroideries in match goods ever brought to this city; it is worth your time to come in if for nothing else than to see them, we will take great pleasure in showing them together with the above named goods We have all the new things in

Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves, Lace Collars Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs Lace Mitts, Etc.

dies' White Kid Gloves (Foster Pattern), in 10 hooks; sizes from 5½ to 8. Still a few more

CARPETS,

we carry Brussels left at 55, 87½ and 95c. We have given you a list of the goods In and will guarantee prices as low as you ever bought them.
B.—10,000 pounds Wool wanted in exchange or for cash.

J. F. EVERETT & CO.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12., 1882.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—A good town property at private sale. Inquire at this office. tf.

—Mr. James M. Gephart has again left us for Carlisle where he attends college.

—Mr. John Kersteter, the old boss mason of Sugar Valley, is here again building a foundation for J. W. Snook.

—Mr. Elias Kreamer, of Union county was around last week supplying our people with the last instalment of peaches.

—A fine line of Family and Presentation Bibles, Photograph and Autograph Albums, fine Stationary, &c, just received at the Journal Store.

—At the meeting of the B. & L. Association on Monday evening money sold at 19 per cent. premium for permanent loan.

—The executors of Thomas Hosterman deceased, will offer some valuable real estate at public sale on Tuesday, November 28th. See notice in another column.

—The Democratic County Committee opened rooms in the second floor of the Conrad House. Democrats from all sections of the county are always welcome to call whether on business or pleasure. Republicans who will vote for Pattison are also invited.

—Our old friend George Moyer of Logansville, sent us a monster sweet potato that measures 12½ inches in circumference, and weighs one pound and thirteen ounces. Several such would make a *mess* even for a poor, hungry editor.

—If any of our farmer patrons have a barrel or two of good, fresh cider to spare we would be ever so much obliged to have it. Nor are we overly particular as to the price—so we can pay it in JOURNALS. Now just please don't all speak at once. tf

—We never saw a better line of boots and shoes than those kept by Doll & Mingle in Bellefonte. If you go to Bellefonte just give them a call and be convinced for yourself. You will get the full worth of your money and will be fairly dealt with from beginning to end.

Inventors and Patentees

should send for instructions, reasonable terms, references, &c., to Edson Brothers, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. who furnish the same *without charge*. Edson Brothers is a well known and successful firm of large experience, having been established in 1865. tf

CORNER STONE LAYING.—The corner stone for a new Evangelical church in George's Valley, on the southern road leading to Potter's Bank, will be laid next Sunday the 15th instant, no preventing Providence. Rev. U. F. Swengle, P. E., and Rev. N. Young are expected to officiate. The public is cordially invited to attend. *

—Mr. Andrew Harter has rented Sheriff Musser's Tannery and opened a leather finishing business. He keeps on hand a full supply of all kinds of leather at the lowest cash prices. Cash also paid for hides. Mr. Harter is an experienced and practical finisher and we hope our people will give him a liberal patronage.

—A few of our people attended the Lewisburg fair last week. If the managers of the fair had seen fit to spread a little printers ink throughout our valleys by means of the JOURNAL, no doubt many more would have gone, in as much as we have no fair in Centre county this year. But the officers seem to believe in *economy*.

—Very strangely and exceptionally, there has been no complaints of the weather for some considerable time—say several weeks. And indeed whoever is not satisfied with such fine, beautiful, balmy and delicious weather as we have had for the past several weeks ought to emigrate to Cape Horn, Afghanistan, Beloochistan or *Montana Territory*.

—Hon. John B. Linn, is still engaged in gathering material for his forthcoming History of Centre County. He was here last week examining old records and old men. The proposed history will be more comprehensive and complete than the ordinary books of that class, and the publishers were fortunate in securing the service of so able and industrious a compiler as Mr. Linn.

Read, Mark and Learn!

That a fine, enclosed Picnic Ground, with every convenience, Swings, Croquet Ground, Quoits, Pavillion, and a Fine Spring of pure water with plenty of shade, has now been completed at Spring Mills. Societies, Clubs, Lodges and all respectable parties will be accommodated on reasonable terms. Carriages and tickets to the celebrated Penn Caves at moderate rates. Address

GEO. B. NASH,
Spring Mills House.

3m

—Have any of our farmer patrons a few bushels of apples to spare for the poor printer? "Whoever giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord"—or words to that effect.

—The beautiful Methodist church in Bellefonte narrowly escaped being fired last week. Oiled rags were used in wiping and cleaning the furniture. These were thrown on a pile together and it is supposed took fire by spontaneous combustion. The fire was fortunately discovered in time to prevent material damage.

—You would be surprised to see the piles of clothing of all grades and prices in Lewin's Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, Bellefonte. But when you consider that there are about 18,000 men and boys of all ages and sizes in Centre county that each needs about two suits every year, you will no longer wonder where it all goes to. Lewin understands the business perfectly. He knows exactly what farmers, merchants, laboring and professional men want, and in the line of clothing he is prepared to suit them all. His prices are the very lowest that can be found anywhere. Lewin is master of the situation. 2t

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Our schools will open on the 30th instant.

The hunting party returned from the mountains with two deer. J. D. Philips shot them both and feels happy beyond expression.

John Coldren has staked off another house and workmen are already engaged in excavating the cellar.

E. C. Krumrine goes to Lewisburg in a few days, his lease in the mill having expired.

SAM PATCH.

—The Bellefonte *Republican* of last week contains the following sensational article in the form of a correspondence. The writer starts by saying that he has been "reliably informed" and then substantially asks "if these *facts* are *true*." Facts are always true, but whether the charges of "Tax Payer" are facts is quite another question.

We have no idea that our commissioners or judges would allow any such extravagant price to be paid as here indicated, for clerical work, especially at a time when every dollar of public expenditure is so closely scrutinized by our citizens. But since a charge of reckless extravagance has been made let the matter be examined and a truthful statement made. Our citizens as well as Mr. Tobias are justly entitled to this.

"A Plain Steal"

EDITOR REPULICAN, *Dear Sir:*—I am reliably informed that the county is going to pay or has paid W. A. Tobias $3,855.88 for indexing the deed dockets, which job he finished a couple weeks ago. Mr. Tobias, I believe, began his work last January and employed to assist him two clerks, one of them for about seven months and the other for three months. At $50.00 per month, all that clerical work is worth in Bellefonte, the clerk hire would not cost Mr. Tobias more than about $500.00. leaving him clear of expenses about $3,355.88 for scarcely eight months' work.

Now, Mr. Editor, if these facts are true, is not the price paid for this work simply enormous? Is it any wonder that our county is in debt, and that the taxes are high? Is it not a plain steal which the tax payers of Centre county ought to protest against? Yours respectfully,

TAX PAYER.

—The following is a complete list of the teachers employed for the winter term of our public schools in this part of the county.

MILLHEIM.—Grammer School—W. G. Morrison; Primary—Mary E. Strohm; North Street—B. F. Edmonds.

PENN. Pike—T. G. Erhard; Gentzel's—Alfred Harter; Elk Creek—W. T. Auman; Liberty—Ezra Finkle; Mountain—E. Zeigler.

HAINES. Aaronsburg—First Grade, W. Frank Musser; Intermediate—D. H. Rote; Primary—Bella M. Cronmiller; Wolf's—not supplied; Hosterman's—Milton M. Bollinger; Woodward—W. E. Keen; Vonada's, Geo. Erhart; Pine Creek—Z. D. Thomas; Mountain, —Mary E. Bollinger.

MILES, Rebersburg Grammar School—C. L. Gramley; Primary—C. O. Mallory; Gramley's, ——Gephart; Brumgard's—L. P. Bierly; Wolf's—L. R. Bierly; Harter's—A. N. Corman; Stover's—H. A. Dutweiler; Madisonburg, Grammar School—Cornelius Stover; Primary—Ida A. Smull.

News Miscellany.

In Pottstown ball playing in the streets is finable to the amount of $20.

Northumberland county pays $16,000 of its debt this year.

In the Friends' meeting house at Upper Providence, Montgomery county, is a stove that was placed there in 1765 and has been in use ever since.

Judge Dreher, of Monroe county, estimates the amount paid by summer boarders at the different resorts in that county at $450,000 per annum.

Henry B. Hutchinson, of Woodstock Vt., left by will $1,000. the income of which is to be expended in purchasing clothing for the poor children in that town.

The population of the United States in 1880 was as follows: Native born whites, 36,843,291; colored, 6,632,547; foreign born, 6,679,952. Total, 50,155,780.

The Pennsylvania railroad's new locomotive Jumbo has 7-foot driving wheels, and has drawn a train from Philadelphia to Jersey City, a distance of ninety miles, in eighty minutes.

Three burglars who were discovered trying to gain entrance into a dwelling house at Warren last week, fled to the river. One was drowned, another escaped and the third was captured.

The German Saloon Keepers' Association of Pittsburg is making a canvass of the candidates on the liquor question with a view to strike a blow against the temperance element in that direction.

Simply a Fool.

A traveler was leaning at night against a railing at Harper's Ferry railroad station. A locomotive came along and he sprang lightly over the rail to escape possible danger. He thought it was a meadow on the other side, but knew his mistake when he struck in a muddy stream forty feet below. On being rescued he was asked his name. "I wouldn't tell you for a thousand dollars," he replied; "describe me simply as a fool.

What a Georgia Boy Had in His Pocket.

A Thomastown boy bought something at one of the stores the other day. In paying for the same Young America took, previously to taking the money from his pocket, three receipts—one for making hair dye, one for making hair oil and one giving the proper seasons to fish. Besides were taken from his pocket two knives—one large, the other small; box of matches, piece of tobacco, one clay pipe, two short pipe stems, piece of knitting needles, one horseshoe nail, three common nails, two draft-men, one marble, two rusty keys, piece English rosin, one top bunch of twine, three corks, five lead bullets, one small mustard box containing bait, three black buttons for pants, one piece cuff button and two nickels.

Two Fighting Lions Scatter a Crowd.

While Barrett's circus train was standing on the track at Charlotte, N. C., waiting for orders, quite an exciting incident took place. Two lions began to fight in their cage, which was on a flat about the middle of the train. In their struggles they upset the cage and knocked out the wooden side, but the heavy iron bars remained intact and prevented them escaping. The deep roars and fierce growls of the maddened beasts were frightful to hear, and the way the crowd turned tail and fled up town was a sight. The keeper of the lions had to subdue them by throwing chunks of fire at them. While the fight was in progress, to add to the excitement, the big elephant Xerxes became excited and threatened to break from his car, but he was finally quieted by his keeper. A large crowd had collected at the depot to see the circus train, and when the lions began to fight they scattered like chaff before a tornado.

A DUEL IN THE DARK.

How a Ventriloquist's Art Served Him in a Crisis.

A letter from Carrizo Pass, Texas, gives an account of a hostile meeting between two miners in the Pecos mining Company's camp, twenty miles north of the Mexican border, last Monday night. The duelists were George Hollenbeck and Wm. Stratton, both New Yorkers, born and raised near Palmyra. They were of rich descent of the early Hollanders. They were educated at Cambridge. The former graduated as a lawyer and the latter as a physician. While at Palmyra they quarreled, but friends prevented bloodshed. A few days ago they met in the Pecos Mining camp and recognized each other. The school and social polish had been rubbed off by the trials and hardships incident to life in the mining camps. Hollenbeck was overjoyed to meet Stratton, who repelled him and said they would settle that little unfinished difficulty which arose between them at their last meeting. Hollenbeck said he had forgotten all about the difficulty referred to and entertained no ill-feelings whatever against him. Stratton insisted on a settlement according to the code. Hollenbeck said that if nothing short of that would do he would accommodate him.

Accordingly arrangements were consummated for a duel. They were to fight with pistols in the dark. Each was to announce ready, after which a third party was to count three, when they were to fire. The room was as dark as Egypt. They went into it and announced ready from opposite corners. "One, two, three," and Stratton fired. Stratton fired a second shot, but the only response from Hollenbeck was a groan. The report of a pistol came from a corner directly opposite from where the groan appeared to proceed from and Stratton fell. No more shots being exchanged the miners opened the room and entered. A light revealed the fact that Stratton had been killed, while Hollenbeck was unhurt. Hollenbeck is a ventriloquist and on entering the room took his stand in a diagonal corner from his adversary and, to make him beleive he was in the opposite corner, threw his voice in that quarter of the room, where the bullets from his adversary's pistol harmlessly buried themselves in the wall. It had been so long since they had seen each other that Hollenbeck's ventriloquism had entirely escaped the memory of Stratton.

DIED.

On the 1st inst. at Linden Hall, Mr. Jacob Moyer, aged 80 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The Farmers' Friend.

Published at South Bend, Indiana. Terms only fifty cents a year. Circulation 33,000. The largest and best agricultural paper in the country. Eight large pages, 48 columns, few advertisements and almost double the reading matter given by the $1.50 and $2 agricu tural papers but we send it to you for 50 cents a year. Premiums to every subscriber, premiums to club raisers and 232 splendid presents given them in addition, consisting of a $170 New Birdsell Clover Huller, complete, including recleaning attatchment, which cleans the seed as threshed; a $60 Cassaday Sulky Plow; a $55 Studebaker Farm Wagon; Oliver Chilled Plows, Sewing Machine, Silverware, etc. Some of the departments of the *Farmers' Friend* are "Farm Topics" "The Orchard," "Live Stock," "The Poultry Yard," "Home and Health," "Domestic Economy," "Young Folks," "The Puzzler," "The Story Teller," "The Funny Place," "Sunday Reading," "The Clover Leaf," "The Apiary," "Letter Basket," "Various Topics," "Correspondence," "Hints for the Season," "World' Record," etc. Practical farmers and the best writers contribute to it. Agents make money canvassing for it. Any subscriber authorized to act as agent. Send 50 cents for a year's subscription, or write your name and those of your neighbors on a postal card for free sample copies and our Illustrated Premium List. Address, Farmers' Friend Pub. Co., South Bend, Ind.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat, old	1,00
" new, No. 2	90
" " No. 3	75
Corn	90
Rye	80
Oats White	40
Buckwheat	
Flour	5.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	25 00
Salt, per Brl	1.75
Plaster, ground	9.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	1.75
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	
Butter	28
Hams	16
Sides	12
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	24
Potatoes	30
Lard	12
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.20
Chestnut "	4.80
Pea "	3.50
Pea by the car load	3.20

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

"TIME IS MONEY!"

C. A. Sturgis' Jewelry Store
keeps a full line of
Watches, Clocks, Necklaces, Watch Chains, Cuff & Collar Buttons, Rings, Plated Castors, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Gold Pens and Holders,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

All repair work guaranteed. Every watch registered when brought to the store. The public's patronage respectfully solicited.

C. A. STURGIS, Proprietor.
P. H. MUSSER, Agent. 34-1y

P. H. STOVER,
——DEALER IN——
Clover Seed,
Flour & Feed,
Coal,
Plaster & Salt.
COBURN, PA.

☞HIGHEST MARKET PRICE ALWAYS PAID.

☞A full supply of Coal, Plaster and Salt always on hand and sold at the lowest price.

☞Coal kept under roof at all seasons of the year.

☞The public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

DR. J. W. STAM
is now permanently located at
Millheim,
and will give prompt attention to all medical calls at his office on
Main Street.

Try DR. STAM'S SPECIFIC PILE MEDICINE—It gives instant relief.

Get your Job Printing done at the JOURNAL OFFICE. Prompt and fine work executed at reasonable rates.

30 DAYS' TRIAL FREE!
We send free on 30 days' trial
DR. DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS
And other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES TO MEN suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY and KINDRED TROUBLES. Also for RHEUMATISM, LIVER and KIDNEY TROUBLES, and many other diseases. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

POTTERY
Millheim, Centre Co., Penna.
ULRICH & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
would most respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to manufacture everything in their line of first class quality. They have found a superior kind of clay and will constantly keep on hand a full line of
CROCKERY, BREAD & PIE DISHES, PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS, STOVE COLLARS, &c.
ysHoping to merit the confidence of the public qt furnishing the best grade of ware they would epectfully solicit a share of its patronage. 1y

SLATE!
The celebrated Washington Vein of
ROOFING SLATES
for Roofs, &c., from the famous SLATE QUARRIES OF SLATINTON, LEHIGH CO., PENNA.
Can Now Be Bought
AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES of the undersigned who is a practical Slate Roofer of many years experience. Those in want of Slate and Roofing done can secure it
At The Lowest Rates.

Old buildings re-roofed at the lowest rates, without the assistance of other mechanics. For prices and terms call on or write to the undersigned at H. K. WHITMAN'S RESIDENCE,
Broadway Street, near P. & E. Depot,
MILTON, PA.
DUAN NEFF, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT
SPRING MILLS HOUSE,
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.,
TERMINUS OF THE
LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R.
AND SIX MILES FROM MILLHEIM.

This is a new house and newly furnished *with everything tending to comfort and convenience of guests.* The air is invigorating and perfectly free from *malaria*, and *particularly* favorable for the *restoration to health of persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, Malarial disorders and Hay Fever.* Near by the celebrated Penn Caves, surpassing anything of the kind known—sailing miles under ground—and inspecting halls of great wonder of *gone by ages.* Carriages to the cave daily. The table is plentifully supplied with meats, milk and fresh vegetables and fruits in season, *healthfully prepared* and *tastefully served.* Good stabling accommodations.

POPULAR PRICES:

Per day, (less than a week,)	$2 00
Per week, (less than a month)	6 00
Per month	20 00

All inquiry as to Rooms and Board will be promptly answered.

GEO. B. NASH, Manager.

BUY THE BEST.
POST & CO'S
AMERICAN STUDENT LAMP.

GUARANTEED THE BEST.
STRONG, STEADY LIGHT.
SIX TIMES CHEAPER THAN GAS. By long Experience we are enabled to make the *BEST STUDENT LAMP MADE*, and the *ONLY* one that raises and lowers the wick as shown in cut. Fully covered by letters patent. Price, Nickel Plated, $5.00. Liberal Discounts to the Trade. Send for Catalogue.
POST & COMPANY,
Manufacturers and Patentees,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

READERS!
When in want of a pair of Boots, Shoes or Rubbers send to
KAMP'S
in Lock Haven and you can get them as low as in Philadelphia, New York, or any other place. If they don't suit you you can return them and get your money back. First rate goods at low prices, is my motto.
JACOB KAMP.
To Country dealers, I will sell at wholesale prices, freight added.

SOLDIERS now suffering from wounds or disease of any kind caused by military service are entitled to **Pension**. Widows, minor children, dependent mothers or fathers of soldiers who died from the effects of their services are also entitled. Many invalid pensioners are entitled to an **Increase**. Careful assistance given in **Delayed** or **Rejected Claims**, as many can be allowed with but little more evidence. Complete instructions, with references sent on application. **Chas. A. Geo. A. King** Attorneys-at-Law, 916 F St., Washington, D C.

B. HARRIS,
224 Market St.,
LEWISBURG.

HAVE NO COMPETITORS.

Our first instalments of New Spring Goods are sold out, compelling to make a Second Trip to the Eastern Cities, which goods will
Arrive during this week.

Space will not admit what Bargains we have got. Sufficient to say, with our increased business facilities our patrons will always find the Largest and Best Assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS!

Hats, Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Satins, *Ribbon* in all New Shades, Laces, Embroideries Dress Trimmings in endless variety; *Hosiery*, Glove and orsets Ladies and Children's Shoes, Looking Glasses and
New Goods received every day
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
A Simple Fact—We can't be Undersold.
B. HARRIS,
224 Market St., Lewisburg, Pa.

Chickering Pianos.
The Standard Piano of the World.
General Agency for these magnificent Instruments is at
J. R. SMITH & CO'S
Nos. 110, 112, and 114 Front St.,
MILTON, PA.
Cabinet Organs.
Smith, American, Estey, Taylor & Farley, Bridgeport and others.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Largest Stock—Lowest Prices.
Our sales exceed those of any house in our line in the state. Buying in immense quantities direct from the manufacturers for *CASH*, we defy competition.
All Goods are at Actual Value.
No Fictitious Prices. All Fully Warranted.
It will pay any one contemplating the purchase of an instrument, or anything in our line to call and get quotations.
Cataloges and Prices by mail on application.
J. R. SMITH & CO.

GO TO
SIMON BROTHERS,
THE BOSS CLOTHIERS
for your Clothing.
45 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN.

A. SIMON & SONS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
keep the largest stock in the city.
143 MAIN STREET,
LOCK HAVEN.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.
Prompt and fine work at reasonable rates.

DOMESTIC.

GREEN SWEETMEATS.—Take watermelon rinds and scald in alum-water four hours; cover closely with grape or cabbage leaves; should they be clear and tender then, take them out and throw into cold water; if not, let them boil longer; change this water morning and night until all taste of the alum is extracted; then make a thin syrup of two pounds of sugar to one of fruit; boil it a little and pour it hot over the rinds, and let them stand three days; then boil the sweetmeats until they are transparent and the syrup is quite thick; in the meantime have some white ginger soaked until it is soft enough to be scraped and sliced thin; boil it first in cold water, then in the syrup, together with lemon peel and mace to your taste; tie the ginger in a muslin bag to prevent its coloring the syrup; it is well to put in the grape leaves in layers during the process of scalding, then a layer of rind; keep kettle closely covered; do not use the juice of the lemons.

TO CLARIFY SUGAR,—Take the finest kind, break it into large lumps and put it into a preserving-pan. If for syrup, add a pint of cold water to each pound; if for candying, a couple of wineglassfuls to the pound will be sufficient. Beat the white of an egg, add it to the water, mix it well, and pour it over the sugar; one egg is enough for twelve pounds of sugar, if it is fine, or two if it is coarse. When the sugar is nearly melted stir it well and put it over a gentle fire; do not stir it after the scum begins to rise; let it boil five minutes, then take it off the fire, let it stand a minute or two, then take the scum carefully off; put the pan again on the fire, and when the syrup begins to boil throw in a little cold water, which should be kept back for the purpose; boil till the scum rises, draw it off the fire, and skim it as before; repeat this till quite clear; it is then fit for use. It is by long boiling that the different degrees are acquired which the confectioner requires.

POTATOES SEVEN WAYS.—Sunday, peel, steam, mash, add milk, butter and salt, and then beat like cake batter, the longer the better, till they are nice and light; keep hot. The steaming and beating will be found a great improvement. Monday, baked potatoes in their jackets. Tuesday, peel and bake with roast beef. Wednesday, fried raw potatoes. Thursday, peel, steam and serve whole. Friday, "potatoes a la pancake," peel, cut in thin slices lengthwise, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and fry in butter, turning like griddle cakes. Saturday, potatoes boiled in their jackets. And so on through as many days more in as many different ways, ad libitum.

WORK-BASKETS can be ornamented in many pretty ways. Choose an open-work basket of some fanciful design; in the bottom paste with mucilage a lining of silk, or velvet, or satin, on which is painted or embroidered a spray of flowers. Around the edge of this lining in the bottom of the basket put a row of plaited ribbon, and another at the top also. It is not necessary to line the sides, though this is a matter of choice. These baskets make pretty gifts.

BLOTTERS that are useful and are suggestive of pleasant thoughts are made of pieces of blotting-paper, the width of a good-sized envelope and twice the length. Cut several of these say three or four—tie them together at one end with a bow of narrow ribbon; on the outside paint a pretty little outline picture, If you cannot find one picture that is suitable for this on account of its length, put a dividing line of black through the centre of the cover, and put a small picture on each side of it.

AN elegant screen is made by using an ebony frame which forms one square space. Fill this with dark olive satin; on this, in oil colors, outline a hill and a tree. Use as dark shades as you can, and make them effective; brighten with yellow light, using Naples yellow. A design for the suggested landscape can be found in some book of wood cuts, and with a little work can be made very brilliant. Squeeze the paint from the tubes on blotting-paper, which will absorb the oil, and so prevent its spreading.

CARROT SALAD.—Select very tender French carrots and cook them in fast boiling water till tender; cut into very thin slices, put them into a glass salad bowl and sprinkle with sifted loaf sugar; add the juice of a large, fresh lemon and a wineglassful of olive oil. By way of garnish, place round the margin of the dish an onion cut in exceedingly thin slices and small bunches of any fresh, green salad leaves.

WASHING WOOLEN SHAWLS, RUGS, ETC.—Put half an ox-gall into two gallons of water, warm but not hot; wash the shawl in it with soap and water. Have another tub ready with tepid water and the other half of the ox-gall; rinse the shawl in it well, shake it out, open it wide and let it hang to dry in a hot room, but not in the sun. Carpet rugs washed thus look as fresh as new, scoured with a soft brush.

ELDERBERRY WINE.—Take four quarts of berries and boil ten minutes in three quarts of water; stir during the time; then strain off the liquor and add four pounds of sugar, after which boil ten minutes. Place in a jar, and when sufficiently cool place two slices of toasted bread spread with yeast on the liquor. This should be left standing in a warm place until it is done fermenting, after which bottle it, and it is fit for use.

TOMATO SALAD.—Take the skin, juice and seeds from nice, fresh tomatoes, chop what remains with celery, and add a dressing made of two hard-boiled eggs, rubbed fine and smooth, one saltspoon of English mustard, the yolk of one raw egg beaten into the other. Add very best salad oil, poured in by very small quantities, and beaten as long as the mixture continues to thicken, then add vinegar till as thin as desired. If not hot enough with mustard, add a little cayenne pepper.

SUCCOTASH.—Take a pint of shelled Lima beans (green), wash, cover with hot water, let stand five minutes, pour off, place over fire in hot water, and boil fifteen minutes, have ready corn from six good-sized ears, and add to beans; boil half an hour, add salt, pepper and two tablespoonfuls of butter. Be careful in cutting down corn not to cut too deep; better not cut deep enough and then scrape; after corn is added watch carefully to keep from scorching.

MEAT that has gathered moisture in the refrigerator should be dried in the oven before being sent to the table, even if it is to be eaten cold. Meat is often wasted just from a lack of this care.

IF the water in which new turnips are boiled are well salted, and is changed twice or three times, the strong and disagreeable flavor noticed in them before frost comes will almost certainly be removed.

AGRICULTURE.

MANY farmers do a large amount of cooking for themselves and their cattle, poultry, &c., in copper and brass kettles. Any of them when not used for a time are lined with verdigris, called in the books subacetate of copper, also oxide of copper, and it is soluble in water, and is a virulent poison. Brass kettles are made from copper and zinc. Any acid will always act upon metals. If you stew apples, cranberries, tomatoes, or any fruit or vegetable that is of an acid nature, the acid eats or corrodes the copper or zinc. No matter how small the quantity swallowed it is a foreign substance, as well as poisonous and produces indigestion. The acid of apples is called malic or sorbic acid, and if it comes in contact with copper, zinc, lead or tin, will produce malatate of copper, zinc, lead and tin. The fermentation of apples, or cider made from apples, produces vinegar, which is dilute acetic acid, and it will also produce the same chemical changes if it has the opportunity, and the results will be acetate of copper, acetate of zinc, lead and tin. When the milk becomes sour it produces lactic acid, which will act in the same manner as the two acids, and form lactate of copper, lead zinc and tin, and all of these metals are poisonous, and every one injures the health of the individual who has eaten them in his or her food. Dyspepsia is some of its forms, paralysis, neuralgia, and affection of the organs of the body are the consequences. I would as soon have a copperhead snake in my house as a brass or copper utensil for cooking purposes. If they are scoured ever so clean, the acid will act upon them even more readily. It is a common occurrence when pickles become a little changed in the spring, to put pickles and vinegar in a copper or brass kettles and boil them for a time and they come out much improved in appearance and handsomely greened. This bright color is acetate of copper. Tin vessels also lose their lustre by long exposure, and form a poison called oxide of tin. Lead pipes have been used for many years to convey drinking water; if it stands for some time in the pipe the oxide of lead is formed and any one drinking it is poisoned.

A VALUABLE CROP FOR SHEEP.—In England rape is considered a most valuable crop for sheep-keep, yielding the earliest autumn feed. It is a crop especially adapted to fen and peaty soils full of vegetable mould. Well manured and cultivated on the flat, in rows fifteen inches or thereabouts apart, it yields in its leaf and succulent stem a large nutritive produce. Among English farmers, after the land has been manured and cultivated during the spring months, four or five pounds of seed are sown with some 300 or 400 pounds of superphosphate in June for the main crop, though any time after April (in England) it may be well to sow portions in order to have a succession of food available for sheep from August onward. The rows are hoed out as turnips are, but with a narrower hoe and without any special attempt to single the plants. The intervals between the rows should be horse and hand hoed. It is ready for the stock in about three months after sowing. English farmers frequently manage to have an early piece of rape to give sheep between grazing and the turnip feed. Rape is also cultivated in Great Britain to some extent on rich alluvial soils for seed. Sown late, as in July or August, it is cultivated as when intended for sheep food, but thinned out more severely in hoeing. It blooms in early spring, and is ripe and ready to cut in July, when it is tied in sheaves to dry, and threshed on a sheet in the field, yielding thirty bushels and sometimes more of seed per acre.

A HORSE'S mouth is easily opened for examination by introducing a finger by the side of the mouth into the space between the nippers and the grinders, when he will move his tongue to get rid of the finger and show so much of the nippers or lower teeth as to enable you to ascertain his age. Sulky horses require to have their lips held apart, and vicious ones will strike out with a fore foot when their mouth is meddled with, wherefore care is sometimes required. A cow's mouth cannot be examined without first holding her nose, elevating her mouth, and drawing down her lower lip. Some cows, like some people, will not allow themselves to be taken by the nose, and it can only be done by stratagem. Some have a way of curling up their nostrils when held, so that their pressure against the holder's fingers renders them powerless, but a steady pinch of the thumb nail against the septum or partition of the nose will make any cow give way.

MOST of our grapes are accidental seedlings. Deliberate attempts to raise seedlings have not been encouraging. The late Dr. Miner had 1500 seedlings, and selected some of the best. The selections have good points, but this is about all.

IN looking over the history of the sheep industry it will be found that the small flocks have succeeded much the best. This is in a great measure due to the fact that small flocks get the best attention, thrive better and are less liable to accident.

PRUSSIA has seven agricultural colleges, fifteen agricultural schools, twenty-five farm schools, 253 country agricultural schools and about forty special schools for gardening, etc, making about 358 agricultural schools.

UNLESS land is very wet, Prof. F. Farsky finds that potassium salts exercise a very beneficial action, but they are best as manures when in combination with phosphoric or nitrogenous substances. Chloride of potassium turned out to be of greater advantage than a mixture of bran and meal.

KEEP all stables, pens and sheds in perfect cleanliness. They should be well ventilated, and not too warm, which is unhealthful. Filth is too often a cause of disease. We seldom hear of trouble from sickness where the stock are well fed and have clean skins, pure air and dry beds,

BE careful about permitting cattle to drink from ditches or from pools in which they are accustomed to stand, or in which their droppings are deposited. Such impure water is not only liable to injure the health of the stock, but is also a fruitful cause of malarial and typhoid fever among those who use milk from cows thus watered.

Two or three old cattle will add one-third of a pound more per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.

HEN manure carries less water than stable manure, but more nitrogen and organic matter. As to potash and phosphoric acid, there is a great similarity in the constituents of both materials.

Two small hogs, maturing early, are more profitable than one large one.

A GOOD hog may be produced by crossing the Suffolk and Chester White.

HUMOROUS.

PATRIOTISM: Monselet and Jundt were dining at a table d'hote in Switzerland a few years ago. Before them sat a party of hated Teutons, who were served with a splendid mountain trout, while they merely got a stale pasty. The two Frenchmen gazed anxiously at the fish, while their vis-a-vis as gloatingly eyed the pasty. A happy idea suddenly flashed across Jundt. Cutting the pie in two he set to work upon his share and devoured it, uttering the while loud encomiums upon its composition, flavor, etc. Passing the second half to Monselet he said to the latter, sotto-voce, "eat it." "But it is a month old," objected Monselet. "Never mind; don't you see the Prussians are dying for it. Eat it—out of patriotism." Monselet no longer hesitated, and swallowed the unsavory food with every appearance of relish.

"My Back Aches So,

and I feel miserable" said a hard-working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.—*Congregationalist.*

A PARTY of New York snobs passed through a few days ago on the Texas and Pacific overland train for California on a sort of a jaunt, you know. One snob in tight pants and with hair parted in the middle said to another snob in tight pants with his brains balanced similarly: "Aw—I see by the paper that the cane crop of aw Louisiana will be large." "Pshaw!" said the second snob; "I nevaw admiawed large canes, they are so vulgaw. Small ones, the size of one's fingaw, aw the awsthetic." "Y-a-a-s," responded snob the first. "It is prawbably a mistake. These Sawthern papers aw so unreliawble.' And they called the porter to inquire if the sunflower and lily were ever found in these wild countries.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

Too literal: "I see," said Mrs. Brown, "that in this boat race the Scudamores took water first. Poor fellows! How thirsty they must have been; but what do they put it in the paper for?"

"It doesn't mean that," jerked out Brown.

"Doesn't mean that!" said Mrs. B.; "then what does it mean?"

"Why," said Brown, "it means—why it means that they were the first to take water, that's all. You women can never understand anything."

"The idea of letting women vote!" said Brown at the club that evening.

In The Family.

CORNER WYOMING AND LUZERNE STREETS, PITTSTON, Pa, Sept. 9, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co: *Sirs*—I have used your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure in my family with marked benefits and can highly recommend it. C. W. CARR.

AT an Eastern revival meeting the minister in the course of his remarks informed his hearers that he was the conducter of a salvation train; the accommodations were first-class; that there were no misplaced switches to fear, and that Peter was waiting to receive them at the depot at the other end of the line. Thereupon a tall, gaunt, keen visaged man in the outskirts of the croud, addressing the clergyman, said: "I'm a good deal consarned in what yeou have to say, stranger, and ef yeou kin git me a back seat on enny of them air keers for half price I'll buy a ticket."

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility, dyspepsia, mental or physical decline. $1 at druggists. Prepaid by express, $1 25, 6 for $5. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

LINGUISTIC: A party of American tourists were dining at an inn in Southern France. Among them was a Chicago girl who had been educated at a fashionable ladies' seminary in that city. She had adressed the waiter in English, who politely confessed his ignorance by asking her if she would be so good as to give her order in French. While she was giving it he stared at her with growing bewilderment, and when she had concluded said: "Pardon, Mademoiselle, I vill go and zend you a garcon who understands ze Rooshian better zan I do."

Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer is the marvel of the age for all nerve diseases. All fits stopped free. Send to 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RETRACTION: "Do you mean to call me a liar?" asked one rival railroad man of another railroad man during a dispute on business they had on Austin avenue yesterday. "No Colonel, I don't mean to call you a liar. On the contrary, I say you are the only man in town who tells the truth all the time, but I'm offering a reward of twenty-five dollars and a chromo to any other man who will say he believes me when I say you never lie," was the response. "Well, I'm glad you took it back," replied the other party, as they shook.

Vegetine is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

His first attempt: "Yes," said Fenderson, with energy, "that man has been the making of me." "Has he?" replied Fogg. "You are his first attempt, I suppose."

Every one will find a general tonic in "Lindseys' Improved Blood Searcher." Druggists sell it. It's what you want.

CONVEYED the idea: Two friends were talking about theatres. "How wide is the stage opening at Music Hall?" asked one. "Well, I don't know exactly," said the other, "but it is just the width of a Gainsborough hat on the seat in front."

J. F. Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, sold in one year fourteen thousand boxes of "Seller's Liver Pills." They cure malaria.

JONES has found out that slight changes make great differences. "Dinner for nothing" is very good fun; but you can't say as much of "nothing for dinner."

The virus or transmissible principle of scarlet fever is destroyed when subjected to a temperature of 203 Fahr. for 2 hours. A French physician, who has been experimenting on the subject, took the underclothing worn by four children while sick with the scarlet fever, and after heating them, as stated, caused four of his own children to wear them for several days. None of the children contracted the disease. Vaccine matter and presumably small pox virus are destroyed by a temperature of 140 degrees, the contagious principle of yellow fever and plague is destroyed by a heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water.

Allen's Brain Food.

Cures Nervous Debility and Weakness of Generative Organs, $1 all druggists. Send for circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av. N. Y.

One of the most remarkable applications of photography is that by which it is now made to register, and in the most accurate manner, the mechanical motion of the heart. The device by which this result is attained is indeed a triumph of inventive skill. It consists of a thin India rubber bag, to which a short glass tube is attached; sufficient mercury is poured into the apparatus to fill the bag and a portion of the tube, and the instrument is then placed over the heart of the person to be examined. Arranged in this manner, every pulsation of the heart is indicated by a corresponding movement of the mercury of the tube, and, by suitable photographic apparatus, provided with a moving sensitive slip of paper, a perfect registration of the extent and rate of the pulsation is obtained. The interesting fact is made known by this process that the fall of the pulse sometimes takes place in successive horizontal lines, the column reascending two or three times before falling altogether.

Vegetine!

SAFE AND SURE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

In 1879 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Monterey Street, Alleghany, Pa.

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I do not believe in puffing, nor would I indorse a humbug, but I consider it no more than real justice to speak well of Vegetine, believing it to be an excellent medicine. I have used several bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inexplicable Nervousness, which had caused me great suffering and sleepless nights, have walked the floor and resorted to different methods for relief, to no purpose. I finally thought I would give Vegetine a trial, with little faith, I will admit; but to my surprise and great relief, a few doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right thing for my difficulty. It sent out humor from my blood that, I have no doubt, was the cause of the misery I had endured, and I found relief as soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that kind. When I began its use I seldom got a night's sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, and as a consequence, I was running down rapidly; but, after a few doses, I saw a radical change every way, and am thoroughly satisfied with Vegetine, and recommend it to any person suffering as I did. Respectfully,
MRS. J. A. JOHNSON.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of Vegetine for Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility, and I can truly say I never had a remedy so sure in its effects; therefore I may recommend it to all sufferers. W. L. BELL,
Walnut Hills, 41 Court street.

For General Debility the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

PILES

ANAKESIS

Dr. S. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy

Gives instant relief and is an infallible

CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PILES.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box *prepaid* by mail. Samples sent *free* to Physicians and all sufferers, by F. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3943, New York City. Sole manufacturers of "*Anakesis*"

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, and has been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a health and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS. Janesville, Wisconsin.

TEAS in abundance.—85 Million pounds imported last year.—Prices lower than ever.—Agents wanted.—Don't waste time.—Send for circular.

10 lbs. Good Black or Mixed, for $1.
10 lbs. Fine Black or Mixed, for $2.
10 lbs. Choice Black or Mixed, for $3.

Send for pound sample, 17 cts. extra for postage. Then get up a club. Choicest Tea in the world.—Largest variety.—Pleases everybody.—Oldest Tea House in America.—No chromo.—No Humbug.—Straight business.—Value for money.
ROB'T WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

A PAPER is published by the lunatics on Blackwell's Island. It is edited by men who have been in the sanctum, but had been driven crazy by spring poets, occasional contributors, and the men who dropped in to teach them how to run a paper.

Young and middle aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

SOCIETY news: The Czar will pass the summer in the cellar. The Scoville family will pass the season in quarreling. James Gordon Bennett will keep as far away from the North Pole as possible. The government will pass the summer and a considerable part of the winter in trying to try the Star routers. Hubbell will pass the summer in assessing. Government employes who don't pay up will pass in their resignations. A large number of playrights will pass the summer in writing the great American comedy.

Diseases of Women.

Large treatise for three stamps, giving means of successful self treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A MEAN advantage: A telegraph head in one of our exchanges reads: "A circus Man Killed and Injured." It may be that a circus man has no rights that a newspaper is bound to respect, but when he is killed and then injured it looks like taking an unfair advantage of a dead man.

Epilepsy (Fits)

successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE girl who sings to an admiring company in the parlor, "You must wake and call me early, mother dear," is the same creature who expects her mother to get up, make the fire, get the milk, and bring her breakfast up to her room.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney-Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay. The dry and the liquid are both sold by druggists. —*Globe.*

ALL the same: "Pa are you an agnostic?" asked a young New Haven miss at tea last evening. "No, my dear, I am proud to say I am a Republican." "Well, that means the same thing, pa, No Republican knows what he believes nowadays."

MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being uncouth, wilful, and indifferent to instructions or rewards simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks, the children would be all a parent could desire."

AN exchange says: "A man lives in this vicinity who states that he first met his wife in a storm, took her to the first ball in a storm, popped the question in a storm, and has lived in a storm ever since."

The great value of Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience. The writer of this had occasion to step into the principal Pharmacy of a city of 140,000 inhabitants, and on inquiry as to which is the most popular proprietary medicine of the time, was answered, that Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound occupies a most conspicuous place in the front rank of all remedies of this class.—*Journal.*

MAMMA—"My dear, you will assuredly catch cold if you sit in the draught between those two windows." "Why, ma, the weather is so frightfully hot that even the bare idea of taking cold is delicious."

Pure cod liver oil, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y. Absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians declare it superior to all other oils.

Chapped hands, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Mr. Jablochkoff's electric candle, although very ingenious, must be still further improved before it can come into general use. Mr. Tchipaleff says that in order to give the best result, that kind of candle requires magnetic electric machines with a changeable current, and they are much more expensive than the machine with constant current. A candle 0.12 metre long will burn 30 minutes, giving a light equal to 250 normal candles, and costs 50 centimes, so that a light of 1000 candles costs 4 francs an hour, besides the expense of working the machine. The cost of lighting the Palais d'Industrie in Paris by Jablochkoff's candles would be about 6 0,000 francs instead of 50,000, the cost of the ordinary regulator arrangement for the same purpose.

Those who use Carboline, as now improved and perfected, the great petroleum hair renewer, are always distinguished by the beautiful soft texture of the hair produced by the use of that most exquisite of all toilet preparations.

Hair Hygrometer.—In a new hair hygrometer, by Dr. Koppe, of Zurich, the hair, protected by a sheet metal frame, is stretched by a small German silver spring, which can bear ½ grain. In adjustment, a cloth covered frame, after being moistened with water, is pushed into the back wall of the apparatus. In less than a minute the pointer rises to 100; or it can be exactly brought to 100 by turning with a watch key the shaft to which the end of the hair is attached. If the moist frame be now withdrawn, the apparatus soon shows the moisture of the surrounding air.

C. G. Williston, who has had ample opportunity to investigate the subject, says that the danger from rattlesnake bites has been largely overestimated. He has observed many cases of wounds inflicted by that kind of snake on the larger animals, and fatal results have been the marked exception. Among horses and cattle not one case directly fatal has come to his knowledge. In man, out of 11 cases there were three deaths, but two of which he thinks were properly due to ignorance or improper attention. During the month of May, when the snakes are mating, they are more vicious than at other times.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use

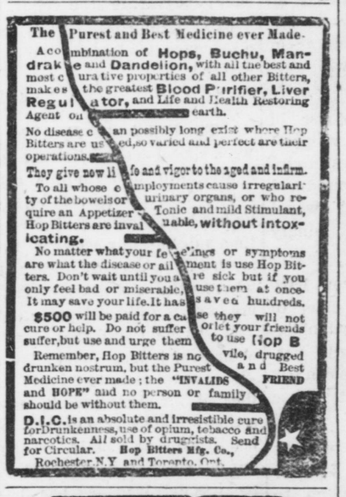
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

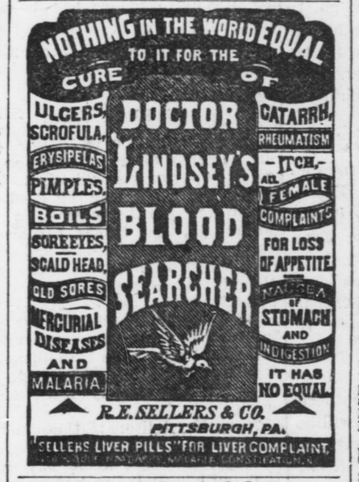
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists. (1)





Medical and Surgical Institute.

For the treatment of diseases of men *only*. Diseases of the generative organs recent or chronic, blood poison, pains in the flesh and bones, red spots, ulcers, strictures, kidneys and bladder, weakness, nervous and general debility, premature decay, mental and physical prostration, and other special diseases speedily and permanently cured. Patients may send a description of their symptoms, etc., and appropriate remedies with directions will be sent to any address,

DRS. J. W. GRINDLE and A. D. GREY,
Physicians and Surgeons,
171 West 12th Street, New York.

Prepared for Immediate Use.

Buildings painted with Paints mixed by hand have to be repainted every three years. The best Paint cannot be made by hand mixing.

The Paint used is the smallest item in cost of painting, **labor the largest,**

Any building will be repainted at our expense if not satisfactorily painted with our Paint.

For sale by one dealer in every city and town in the United States.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Fits, Epilepsy and Nerve Affections.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying expressage. Send name, P. O. and express address to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. *See principal druggists.*

RUPTURE, CURE Guaranteed by J. B. MAYER'S Method. Permanent Cure for all Cases. Patients of both Sexes shut of every Age entirely Cured by this Treatment. Send Stamp for Testimonials of persons cured. Advice Free. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. 831 ARCH ST., Phila.

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK.

THOSE AFFLICTED WITH THE EFFECTS OF INDISCRETION AND MERCURIALIZATION should not hesitate to consult J. N. and J. B. HOBENSACK, of 286 North Second street, Philadelphia, either by mail or by person, during the hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 6 to 9 P. M.

Advice free. Whosoever would know his condition and the way to improve it should read "WISDOM IN A NUTSHELL."

Sent on receipt of three-cent stamp.

BLACKSMITHS AND IRONWORKERS Use the PATENT UNIVERSAL WELDING FLUX. Patented June 7th, 1881. It is the Best, Cheapest and Most Economical and Reliable Welding Compound known to the Iron trade. Large package, with full particulars, sent to any address in the U. S. or Canada on receipt of $1. Agents wanted through the U. S. and Canada to sell States', County and Shop Rights. No humbug; satisfaction guaranteed or money returned. Address
MOORE & ROSS, Patentees,
Vista Kent Co., Delaware.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months and be certain of a situation, address VALENTINE BROS, Janesville, Wisconsin.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY! Young man or old. If you want a Luxuriant moustache, flowing whiskers or a heavy growth of hair on bald heads, or to THICKEN, STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the HAIR anywhere don't be humbugged. Try the great Spanish discovery which has NEVER YET FAILED. Send ONLY SIX CENTS to Dr. J. GONZALES, Box 1960, Boston, Mass. Beware of all imitations.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhœa,
Cholera Morbus,
Fever and Ague.
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia,
Diptheria,
Influenza,
Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, CATARRH,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
NERVOUSNESS AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty or sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEV